

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1808.

[No. 2144.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.
Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colones Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtd

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish

to sell for cash, or on a time

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett

and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-

sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November

next.

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,

now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For

terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtd

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-

cholla, on the north side of Prince-

street, between Fairfax and Water streets, is

offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-

culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 15. 6m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

REWARD from the subscriber in the month

of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

He is a slender form about five feet 8 or

9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his

back, a down look when spoken to and rather

slow of speech.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood

of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for

some time; his believed he crossed at the

Great Falls, and is now at work on the great

road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown

or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me

but is now entitled to his freedom. The above

reward will be given to any person who will

apprehend said negro & all reasonable expen-

ses paid.

April 1. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber

on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY,

(commonly called TONEY)—He is a

black 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely

well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in

Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who-

ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or

the district of Columbia, shall receive a re-

ward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of

Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIF-

TY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences

will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Don't miss, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are

warned to harbor or carry him off at their

peril.

April.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO—

A Lot on the north side of

Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber, or dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of \$258 6 cents, with interest from the 18th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, Trustee.

April 5. 604w

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house, which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-

shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do.

one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and crad-

dles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Simms, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of

April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. 604w

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expense attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay-

ed Sugar, ten boxes of

brown Sugar and ten

tons of Logwood.

CASE OF

Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honorable

WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States, in and for the district of

aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April,

1803, be and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said merchandize, at the

Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the

district aforesaid, before a special session of

the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed

against the said merchandize, together with

the day hereby appointed for the trial of the

same, in the newspaper published in the said

town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in

the most public manner, for the space of four-

teen days before the said day of trial, at the

court house in the town of Alexandria, and

also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havana, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederick Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havana, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havana into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq, collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. dt29.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia,

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchan-

dize, containing two pi-

ano fortes, two barrel or-

gans, and four music

books.

CASE OF

Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honorable

WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States in and for the district a-

foresaid, That Friday the 29th day of April,

1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said four cases of mer-

chandize, at the court house in the town of

Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a

special session of the said court, then and there

to be holden; and that the substance of the

libel filed against the said four cases of mer-

chandize together with this order, be published

fourteen days before the day hereby appointed

for the trial of the same, in the newspaper

published in the said town of Alexandria, and

be also posted up in the most public manner,

for the space of fourteen days before the

said day of trial, at the court house, in the

town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house

in the said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2

piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music

books, were imported in the ship William &

John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Li-

verpool, into the port of Alexandria, and con-

signed by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool,

to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, mer-

chant:—That the said 4 cases of merchan-

dize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct.

1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria;

that the same were not invoiced according to

the actual cost thereof at the place of expor-

tation, but that the said Cornelius Ward,

the exporter, with design to evade a part of

the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be

made out a FALSE AND FRAUDULENT

INVOICE of the said MERCHANDIZE,

in which the same was not invoiced according

to the actual cost thereof, at the place of ex-

portation, but far below such actual cost;

which false invoice was transmitted by the

said exporter, to the consignee with direc-

tions to produce it at the custom house in Alex-

andria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases

of merchandize were to be entered; that the

said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes

aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq,

collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. dt29

Whereas Stephen Cooke, of

Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th

day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a

place called "Jones's Point," binding on Po-

tomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a

certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven

years; which lease was afterwards assign-

ed to a certain Benjamin Morris, who after-

wards delivered me peaceable possession of

the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or

rent from any person; but claim it as my

own right: I wish and request those who

have any counter claims to come forward and

establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. dtm

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings

of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York

Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367

22,205

30,403

Are prizes of 10 dolls.

A few tickets and halves for

sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few

days.

April 14

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Moula Candies in small boxes, of superi

quality.

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

From the Washington Federalist.

IT will be recollected, that upon the refusal of the French government, in 1797, to receive general Prockney in the character of minister from the U. S. Mr. Adams, the then president, "believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the U. S. forbade the repetition of advances for securing peace with France," appointed three envoys extraordinary, to endeavor to effect that desirable object.

The following extracts from Marshall's life of Washington, commencing in page 741, of the fifth volume, on the evening succeeding this appointment, should be indelibly impressed on the mind of every real republican, of every friend to the dignity and independence of his country.

"History will scarcely furnish an example of a nation, not absolutely degraded, which has experienced from a foreign power such open contumely, and such undisguised insult, as were, on this occasion, suffered by the U. S. in the persons of their ministers.

"It was insinuated, though not directly expressed, that their being taken from the party which had supported the measures of their own government, furnished just cause of umbrage; and, under slight pretexts, the executive directory delayed to accredit them as the representatives of an independent nation. In this situation they were assailed by persons, not indeed vested with formal authority, but exhibiting sufficient evidence of the source from whence their powers were derived, who, in direct and explicit terms, demanded money of the United States as the condition which must precede, not only the reconciliation of America with France, but any negotiation of the differences between the two countries.

"That an advance of money by a neutral to a belligerent power would be an obvious departure from neutrality, though an insuperable objection to this demand, did not present the most serious and influential reason for repelling it. Such were the circumstances under which it was made, that it could not be acceded to without a surrender of the real independence of the U. S. nor without being, in fact, the commencement of a system, the end of which it was impossible to foresee.

"To the preliminary required by these unofficial agents, therefore, a decided negative was given; but they returned to the charge with wonderful perseverance, and used unwearied arts to work upon the fears of the American ministers, for their country & for themselves. The immense power of France was painted in glowing colors; the humiliation of the house of Austria was stated, and the conquest of Britain was confidently anticipated. In the friendship of France alone, it was said, could America look for safety; and the fate of Venice was held up to warn her of the danger which awaited those who incurred the displeasure of the great republic. The ministers were assured, that if they believed their conduct would be approved in the U. S. they were mistaken. The means which the directory possessed in that country to excite odium against them were great, and would undoubtedly be employed.

"This degrading intercourse was at length interrupted by the positive refusal of the envoys to hold any further communication with the persons employed in it. Meanwhile with persevering but unavailing solicitude, they urged the object of their mission. The directory still refused to acknowledge them in their diplomatic character; and the secretary of exterior relations, at unofficial visits which they made him, renewed the demand which his agents had unsuccessfully pressed.

"Finding the objections to their reception in a public character insurmountable, the American ministers made a last effort to execute the duties assigned to them. In a letter to the minister of exterior relations, they entered at large into the explanations committed to them by their government, and illustrated by a variety of facts, the uniform friendship of its conduct to France.* Notwithstanding the failure of

"It is a remarkable fact, that the answer of the French minister to this letter, an answer which criminated the American government in bitter terms, was in the possession of a printer in Philadelphia, who had uniformly supported the pretensions of that republic, before it reached the American government."

Readers of the Aurora! especially you who are honest and well meaning, but continue to consider as oracular the opinions of public men and measures, and our foreign relations detailed in that paper, attend to this all important fact. The times require it.

this effort, and their perfect conviction that all further attempts would be equally unavailing, they continued with a passiveness which must search for its apology in their solicitude to demonstrate to the American people the real views of the French republic, to employ the only means in their power to avert the rupture which was threatened, and which appeared to be inevitable.

"During these transactions, occasion was taken to insult the American government; open war continued to be waged by the cruisers of France on American commerce; and the flag of the U. S. was a sufficient justification for the capture and condemnation of any vessel over which it waved.

"The dispatches communicating these events were laid before congress, and afterwards published. The indignation which they excited was warm and extensive. The attempt to degrade the U. S. into a tributary nation was too obvious to be concealed, and the resentment produced, as well by this attempt as the threats which accompanied it was not confined to the federalists. For a moment a spirit was roused on which an American may reflect with pride and which he may consider as a sure protection from external danger. In every part of the continent, the favorite sentiment was—"millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."

The author then goes on, thro' several pages, to detail the measures taken to vindicate the insulted honor of the country; among others, the raising of an army, and the appointment of general Washington to its command (who had ever held the opinion that France, if convinced that the American spirit would not bend to her will, would recede from the hostile ground she had taken) and proceeds—

"Events soon demonstrated that general Washington had not calculated unreasonably on the effects of the spirit manifested by his country. Although America, supplicating for peace, had been spurned with contempt; although the executive directory had rejected with insult her repeated and sincere prayers to be permitted to make explanations, and had haughtily demanded a concession of their arrogant and unfounded claims, or the advance of pecuniary aids as a preliminary to negotiation; America in arms was treated with some respect. Indirect pacific overtures were made, and a willingness on the part of France to accommodate the existing differences on reasonable terms, was communicated."

Every one knows the result. Mr. Adams, always desirous of restoring and preserving harmony with France, eagerly met the overture, and a peace was soon concluded, which would never be disturbed, if France could be convinced of what is believed to be most solemnly true, that *the of long suffering, the American spirit will never submit to degradation*

From the Philadelphia Register.

NO proposition in Euclid is more certainly true, or more plainly demonstrable than this political axiom: that the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Merchant, are so interwoven and blended together, so dependent on each other, that whatsoever will injure any one of those interests, will, of necessity, affect the other in like manner: and the converse of the proposition is equally founded in truth; that whatsoever serves to promote the welfare of any of those occupations, must tend, in its effects, to benefit the rest. If the Farmer could not sell the surplus produce of his lands, by how low a standard would the value of those lands be established? And if the Merchant is forbidden, by an Embargo laid on his shipping in our own ports by our own government, from exporting the products of the soil, will he purchase them, for that purpose? Or can he, while laboring under such a prohibition, buy for foreign markets such articles, produced by the industry and skill of our tradesmen and manufacturers, as our merchants have been in the practice of sending abroad? If the farmer cannot vend his grain, will he, or can it be expected that he should, bestow his unrequited labor upon the cultivation of his fields. If the occupation of our own merchant is completely suspended, by means of an Embargo—so that neither he nor foreign traders are permitted to buy and carry away the productions of this country—can we be supplied from abroad with those numerous articles which the necessities of the people and the condition of the country not only render indispensably requisite; but from which even the revenues of the government are derived? And if such be the situation in which the farmer and

the merchant are placed, by the more immediate operation of an embargo on our shipping and trade, what must be the consequences to those numerous as well as useful classes of artisans, and persons of laborious employments, who draw the means of their subsistence from such occupations as are dependent upon the pursuits of agriculture and commerce? What, for instance, among many others, must become of our millers, coopers, wheelwrights, waggons, smiths, &c. besides laborers of various descriptions; of our sailors, carters, and draymen, together with those numerous artificers and workmen who are employed in the construction and equipment of ships? Need it be said that this state of things must unavoidably, in a little time, prove ruinous to thousands of our most valuable citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the country? No: it is self-evident, that such will be the consequences of that wretched system of policy, by which our foreign trade; and, with it, the interests of the husbandman, mechanic, every description of working people, &c. are subject to the merciless gripe of an Embargo; unless, indeed, that sort of policy shall be soon abandoned.

Mr. Jefferson has said, in his Notes on Virginia: "Let our workshops remain in Europe"; and that, "it is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there, than to bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their manners and principles." If, then, he is desirous of putting down such manufactures and mechanic trades, as already give bread to vast numbers of our fellow citizens: if the people of the country are to look solely to the workshops of Europe, for those articles which have hitherto added to the wealth of our own country, and supported among us numerous families of good citizens: and if, at the same time, it comports with the calculations of Mr. Jefferson's political arithmetic, to deprive the American people not only of the means of procuring from the workshops of Europe those articles of commerce which we can neither do without, nor manufacture ourselves; but also, to prevent us from sending to the manufacturers, abroad, those provisions and materials, for which they would pay us, and which we cannot consume: and if, in addition to all this, we are to be compelled "to abandon the ocean altogether," as the same enlightened statesman seems to think, "it might be better for us" to do!—if, we say, the Jeffersonian principles, thus avowed, and now actually carrying into operation by the administration, are designed to be persisted in by the present administration and their adherents; it is then high time for the merchants, the farmers, the mechanics, as well as all other classes of our citizens, to look to their own interests. It behoves them to consider well their situation; and laying aside the delusive prejudices of party and attachment to men, to provide before it shall be too late, a stronger security than they now possess, for a continuance of their own welfare and the public happiness.

NO TIME-SERVER.

* Let the reader contrast this opinion of Mr. Jefferson, with the following extract from his answer to the Tammany Society of N. York.

"To turn seriously to that policy which plants the manufacturer and the husbandman side by side, and establishes at the door of every one that exchange of mutual labors and comforts which we have hitherto sought in distant regions and under perpetual risk of broils with them."

—And then pronounce whether it is possible that foreign nations should respect, that government, in the opinion and conduct of whose chief magistrate, the most barefaced inconsistency and contradiction are thus identified.—REGISTER.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Captain Lawson, from St. Croix, informs us, that the island of Martinique was in a state of revolt, occasioned by famine; and that the inhabitants, having received a partial supply of provisions from the British, had solicited them to take possession of the island.

Capt. L. further informs, that two British frigates had captured the island of Mariegalante, where they found five million weight of coffee, which they were about to carry off in British vessels that had been ordered there for the purpose.

The British colonies in the West Indies are represented as being well supplied with flour, a large quantity having been shipped to St. Croix from Barbadoes.

Sailed yesterday morning for Bordeaux, by permission of government, the ship Arcturus, captain Main. We understand she has on board, including passengers & crew, one hundred and ten souls.

PITTSBURGH April 5.
POLITICS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

It appears by the answer to the arithmetical questions proposed in this number, and inserted in a late paper, that the interest of two million of dollars for one year, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It also appears that by an act of the congress of the U. S. passed on the 13th Feb. 1806, a sum of two millions of dollars was appropriated toward defraying any extraordinary expenses which might be incurred in the intercourse between the U. S. and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the president of the U. S. who shall, says the act, cause an account thereof to be laid before congress as soon as may be. It is well known that these two millions, very soon after they were thus appropriated, were drawn from the treasury; and I believe that two years at least have elapsed since that time. The interest of two millions for two years is just two hundred and forty thousand dollars; or as much as would buy in this western country two hundred comfortable farms. And has the president ever laid any account of the application of these two million (as required by law) before congress? If the people & their representatives will permit the executive to hold millions of the public money in his hands, while he keeps involved in alarming mystery and secrecy the most important concerns of the nation, they may toll the knell of liberty and republicanism.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Randolph rose to give notice that he meant to bring forward a motion on a subject of considerable public interest, and in which in his opinion the honor of the government of the U. S. was materially implicated. He held in his hand an application from a veteran soldier on the subject of his bounty land, and who had sent him a power of attorney to act for him; a man of unimpeachable character, and who had not been at the seat of government since it was established. I found, said Mr. R. that his warrant, No. 9, his name Wm. Bryan, has been drawn and fraudulently located; I say fraudulently, because I am well assured that the party has not received any advantage from the warrant, and there is the strongest evidence of fraud. His warrant has been drawn and located, by whom I cannot discover; researches were completely baffled by the memorable fire, which it is presumable owed its origin to a desire to cover frauds of this nature. I was referred from the war office to the treasury office; for the only chance of finding out who had acted as attorney in fact for this old man, was, that the warrant ought to have been returned and on file there. On going there I found that the space on the record which the warrant ought to have occupied, was blank; and that no such warrant exists on the treasury files. I believe this is far from being a solitary case, but that the cases are numerous, and many of those who have honestly earned a title to public land, have been in this way defrauded, and the land sold to speculators who have reaped the benefit of it. I therefore give notice that I shall at a future day move for an enquiry into this subject.

Mr. Poindexter presented a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying a modification of the ordinance for the government of the territories. Referred to a committee of the whole to whom a bill on the same subject was referred.

The bill for altering and establishing certain post roads having been read, and the question put "Shall this bill pass?" Messrs. Taylor, Smith, Alston, D. R. Williams, Bacon and Tallmadge opposed the bill; and Messrs. Randolph, Bibb, Blackledge, Stanford, Troup and Lloyd supported it.

The opponents of the bill objected to it because the number of new roads created being so much greater than of old ones put down, would create an expence to the U. S. over and above the nett revenue of the post office establishment, of from 30 to 50,000 dollars; because that so great a ramification as this bill proposed might render the institution too cumbersome; that the nation did not expect nor was it originally contemplated that the post office establishment should be supported by any other revenue than that which it created; that the too great expence of this establishment would disgust the nation with that

which properly fostered, great utility to the people; by drawing the rich blood of the nation, and giving it a p... institution, would destroy which they only aimed to event that more harm would extending it to too great from fostering it with econ to this it was said that ed, an additional appropriation, or the post master created carrying the law must anticipate appropriation practice which had much objected to: that th of 44 new roads a year or diminished the nett proceeds the establishment from the roads while the present b new roads, would in the cause a deficit of perhaps dollars beyond the nett establishment; that there ing into view the salaries of the general post office, a figure over and above the of 14,000 dollars; which by the additional expence erection of the new roads, be a serious expence to th from that establishment, w pely to yield a profit.

The advocates of the the only objection which made to the bill was on ac roads supposed to be unp put down, and not on ac cess which it erected; wha conjectural estimate of a over and above the revenu the establishment, of 30 dollars, was correct, which admitted, it would be at t cal whether the benefit to a diffusion of information exceed the additional ex benefit to be derived from wored for the new army would shrink from the c the benefits to be derived figure of 50,000 dollars fo that the bill provided road of new settled country Georgia to which the Ind extinguished, which woul deature of information passed; and in a govern the conduct of which was the will of the people, it importance that the peopl formed; that if the princ the opponents of the bill u the establishment should r revenue, even in case of exceeding the revenue, th might justly claim credit government for the many which it had annually octe ry; and that it was extr whether the cost of these ed the proceeds to be de it was also said; that it New Orleans were put cause a great diminution of equal to the whole of the new roads established this mail being kept up f government altogether, t ment ought correctly t whole expence. The bill was passed by 301.

WEDNESDAY, April 13. Mr. Randolph called for day on the bill for arming the militia of the United States. The Speaker declared the resolution respecting the bill in the orders of the day. Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill, although he had no bill for arming the militia.

On the suggestion of Mr. Randolph modified his motion relative to the embargo, and referred to a committee of the union—Negative. The bill concerning public lands from the senate was read.

A motion was made to refer the whole—Negative. A motion to refer it to a committee was negatived—ayes 33, nays 23. It was then ordered to lie on the table. The house then went into session. Mr. Desha in the declaration that the under certain contingencies suspend the embargo. Messrs. Love, Risk, M supported the resolution, and Randolph opposed it. About five o'clock a mol

RGH April 3.
THE INDUSTRIAL.

answer to the arithmetic.
used in this number,
the paper, that the inter-
of dollars for one year,
cent, per annum, is
twenty thousand dollars.
by an act of the con-
passed on the 13th Feb.
millions of dollars, was
defraying any extra
which might be in-
between the U. S.
to be paid out of the
ary, not otherwise ap-
be applied under the
sident of the U. S. who
cause an account there-
ingress as soon as may
in that these two mil-
er they were thus ap-
own from the treasury;
years at least have
me. The interest of
years is just two hun-
d dollars; or as much
western country as
farms. And has the
oy account of the ap-
million. (as required
ress? If the people
s will permit the ex-
s of the public mo-
ile he keeps involved
and secrecy the most
of the nation, they
liberty and republi-

RESS.

PRESENTATIVES.

April 12.
se to give notice that
ward a motion on a
le public interest, and
tion the honor of the
U. S. was materially
d in his hand an appli-
a soldier on the sub-
nd, and who had sent
ney to act for him; a
le character, and who
seat of government
shed. I found, said
arrant, No. 9, his
has been drawn and
; I say fraudulently,
assured that the party
y advantage from the
the strongest evidence
ant has been drawn
pletely baffled by the
ich it is presumable
desire to cover frauds
as referred from the
asury office; for the
g out who had acted
or this old man, was
nt to have been return-
On going there I
on the record which
have occupied, was
ch warrant exists on
believe this is far
y case, but that the
and many of those
rned a title to public
this way defrauded,
speculators who have
it. I therefore give
a future day move for
object.

resented a memorial
of the Mississippi ter-
ification of the ordin-
of the territories.
tee of the whole to
same subject was re-

ing and establishing
ing been read, and
all this bill pass?
nitte, Alston, D. R.
Tallmadge opposed
Mr. Randolph, Bibb,
Troup and Lloyd
ne bill objected to it
of new roads created
than of old ones put
an expense to the U.
net revenue of the
ent, of from 30 to
use that so great a
bill proposed might
in too cumbersome
or expect nor was it
ed that the post office
be supported by any
hat which it created
ence of this establish-
the nation with that

which properly fostered, would be of so
great utility to the people; that gentlemen,
by drawing the rich blood from other insti-
tutions, and giving it a passage into this
institution, would destroy the very object
which they only aimed to nourish; in any
event that more harm would result from
extending it to too great a latitude than
from fostering it with economy. In addi-
tion to this it was said that if this bill pass-
ed, an additional appropriation must be
made, or the post master general must be
prevented carrying the law into effect, or
must anticipate appropriations, pursu-
ing a practice which had of late been so
much objected to: that the establishment
of 44 new roads a year or two ago had di-
minished the net proceeds of the post of-
fice establishment from 50,000 to 2,300
dollars while the present bill proposing 90
new roads, would in the same proportion
cause a deficit of perhaps 40,000 or 50,000
dollars beyond the net revenue of the es-
tablishment; that there was already tak-
ing into view the salaries of the officers
of the general post office, an annual ex-
penditure over and above the annual receipts,
of 14,000 dollars; which when increased
by the additional expense caused by the
erection of the new roads proposed would
be a serious expense to the United States
from that establishment which ought prop-
erly to yield a profit.

The advocates of the bill replied that
the only objection which could be fairly
made to the bill was on account of the old
roads supposed to be unproductive which
were put down, and not on account of the new
ones which it erected; that supposing the
conjectural estimate of a surplus expense
over and above the revenue arising from
the establishment, of 30 or even 50,000
dollars, was correct, which was by no means
admitted, it would be at least problematical
whether the benefit to be received from
a diffusion of information would not far
exceed the additional expense; that the
benefit to be derived from the two millions
voted for the new army of 6000 men,
would shrink from the comparison with
the benefit to be derived from the expen-
diture of 50,000 dollars for this purpose;
that the bill provided roads for a vast tract
of new settled country in the state of
Georgia to which the Indian title has been
extinguished, which would be left totally
destitute of information except the bill
passed; and in a government like ours,
the conduct of which was founded upon
the will of the people, it was of absolute
importance that the people should be in-
formed; that if the principle admitted by
the opponents of the bill was correct, that
the establishment should consume its own
revenue, even in case of the expense now
exceeding the revenue, the establishment
might justly claim credit from the general
government for the many thousand dollars
which it had annually voted to the treas-
ury; and that it was extremely doubtful
whether the cost of these roads would ex-
ceed the proceeds to be derived from them.
It was also said, that if the express mail
to New Orleans was put down, it would
cause a great diminution of expense, per-
haps equal to the whole expense caused by
the new roads established by this bill; and
this mail being kept up for the service of
government altogether, the post office de-
partment ought correctly to have credit for
its whole expense.

The bill was passed by yeas and nays, 71
to 31.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the
day on the bill for arming the whole body of
the militia of the United States.

The Speaker declared that the unfinished
resolution respecting the embargo had pre-
ference in the orders of the day.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone that sub-
ject, although he had no wish to delay it, till
the bill for arming the militia should be taken
up.

On the suggestion of Mr. Rhea, [T.] Mr.
Randolph modified his motion so that the re-
solution relative to the embargo should be re-
ferred to a committee of the whole on the
state of the union—Negative, 49 to 29.

The bill concerning public contracts was
received from the senate with considerable as-
sentiments.

A motion was made to refer it to a commit-
tee of the whole—Negative, yeas 26.

A motion to refer it to a select committee
was negative—yeas 32.

It was then ordered to lie on the table till
Friday, 44 to 33.

The house then went into a committee of
the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the re-
solution declaring that the President ought,
under certain contingencies, to be authorized
to suspend the embargo.

Messrs. Love, Fisk, Masters, and Sloan,
supported the resolution, and Messrs. Key
and Randolph opposed it.

About five o'clock a motion was made that

the committee rise, Mr. Randolph having
ceased speaking for that purpose, & carried.

The house then went into a committee of
the whole on the bill for the relief of the
legal representatives of Thomas Barclay, de-
ceased, which being gone thro' was immedi-
ately ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Flour at St. Croix 14 dollars, beef 12
pork 24.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

As soon as the "journal" was read,
Mr. Bacon said he rose with feeling of the
deepest sensibility to perform a solemn and
painful duty, by announcing the death of his
friend and colleague, Mr. JACOB CROWNSHIELD,
who expired this morning at five o'clock.

The following resolutions were then un-
animously adopted:

On motion of Mr. Fisk,
Resolved, That a committee of seven mem-
bers be appointed to take order for superin-
tending the funeral of Jacob Crownshield, esq.
late a representative in congress from
the state of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams,
Resolved, That the members of this house
will testify their respect for the memory of
Jacob Crownshield, esq. late one of their bod-
y, by wearing crape on the left arm for one
month.

On motion of Mr. Newton,
Resolved, That the members of this house
will attend the funeral of the late Jacob
Crownshield, esq. to-morrow morning at
ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie,
Resolved, That a message be sent to the
senate to notify them of the death of Jacob
Crownshield, esq. late a member of this
house, and that his funeral will take place to-
morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Findley moved that when the House
adjourn, they adjourn to meet at nine o'clock
to-morrow morning, in order to prepare for
attending the funeral. Carried. On motion
of Mr. Newton, the House adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, of the
26th March, per the sch'r Rolla, arrived at
New York.

"The Rochefort squadron is said to
have arrived at St. Augustine (Florida)
with 16,000 troops on board."

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in
New York from his correspondent at Trin-
idad, dated March 12.

"The Grenada brig arrived here two
days ago from off Guadalupe, and brought
intelligence that the Rochefort squadron,
of five sail of the line, had got into Bas-
saterre Roads. Admiral Duckworth came
out in pursuit of them ten days ago; but
not finding them here, he left one sail
of the line with admiral Cochrane, and pro-
ceeded to St. Domingo."

Extract of a letter to the editor from a gentle-
man at Augusta, Kentucky, dated the 21st
February 1801.

"The Orleans traders in this country
are in a very precarious situation at pre-
sent. Many of them have on hand from
one to ten and fifteen thousand dollars
worth of property, all perishable, and do
not think worth while starting it to that
market. Some went from this port, and
from all accounts, they wish themselves
back with their property. Money was ne-
ver known to be so scarce as it now is."
(Wheeling Repository.)

Zinc is strongly recommended for sheath-
ing ships instead of copper, from the cir-
cumstances of its being considerably cheap-
er, of its wasting less from salt water and
from its becoming in a short time so hard
as effectually to resist the effects both of
air and water.—On the like grounds it is
preferable to lead in roofing houses, cisterns
&c. Zinc can be rolled as thin as 6 oz. to
the square foot: supposing the sheet to be
1 7/8 of the thickness of lead, it will be but
at one third of the price of lead.

[London paper.]

Extract of a letter from the captain of a
Boston vessel carried into Algesiras, to
his owners.

"The masters of captured American
vessels detained at this place, yesterday
received the following answer to their
letter to Mr. Ervine, acting minister
from the United States to the Spanish
court.

"To captains Lasher, Larkin, Foster,
Davis and Brown.

MADRID, Feb. 9.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of the 29th ult. was
duly received by the courier of yesterday.
I had been previously informed of four of
your captures under the Spanish Decree

[similar to the Milan decree] and had made
a representation to the Spanish govern-
ment.—My note upon this subject re-
mains unanswered. Hence I am unable
to give you any certain assurance, as to
the issue of your trials by the inferior tri-
bunal of Algesiras; and as no appeal from
such tribunal, on operations arising under
the last decree, has been decided by the
high court of admiralty, for the same rea-
son I cannot feel any great confidence in
the result of the appeal you may make to
it in case of condemnation at Algesiras.
Nevertheless since the trade of the U. S.
cannot properly be subjected to the provi-
sions of such decrees, and indeed, by the
existing treaty, is particularly exempted
from them, and since also it is not the in-
tention of the French government, (in imi-
tation of whose policy this measure of his
Catholic majesty has been taken) to exe-
cute its decrees of the same tenor against
the property of the American citizens,
hence it is reasonable to be expected that
the Spanish government will also relax
from the strict letter of the instrument, and
adopt the application of it which may be
observed by its allies. Therefore in case
any of your vessels or cargoes, should be
condemned at Algesiras, I must recommend
an appeal to the admiralty here. If such
should become necessary, you would do
well to send your powers of attorney and
employ as your agent Moses Young, consul
for the U. S. here, and to communicate
with him fully upon all the circumstances
of your respective cases.

"Gentlemen your obedient servant,

"GEO. W. ERVINE."

"If ever we come to trial at Algesiras
we are sure of being condemned. This
would have happened long ago, if they
could have induced us to appoint any one
to defend our cases, and consented to
have been tried while in quarantine; but
now, I believe, the court cannot proceed
to trial until they have orders from the ge-
neral of marine, who has at present forbade
them.

"P. S. There are 9 or 10 sail of de-
tained vessels here—the property is esti-
mated at 200,000 dollars. There are a
bout 10 or 12,000 bbls. flour—the last sold
for 12 dolls."

From the New York Evening Post.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

At a very numerous and respectable meet-
ing of the federal republicans of the town
of Kingston, on Monday evening the 21st
of March instant

JEREMIAH DUBOIS,

in the Chair.

PETER MARIUS GROEN.

Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, That no period
(since the revolution,) in the history of our
country, has presented a crisis so alarming
and a distress so general and far extended
as the present. It is alarming, for Europe
binds under the military despotism of the
most cruel and detestable tyrant, and but
one nation opposes its manly front to uni-
versal domination. Distressing, for our
produce is wasting in our granaries, com-
merce is annihilated, and enterprise sacri-
ficed on the altar of executive experiments.
Thousands of our seamen who braved the
storm, and whistled in the fury of the tem-
pest, who have smiled at death in its most
dreadful forms; are compelled to linger
out a miserable existence, to test executive
experiments. Our merchants paralyzed can-
not meet their engagements, and the hor-
rors of a Gloom are added to the pangs of
poverty, and the distress and ruin of their
families to test executive experiments!—
The farmer, the yeomanry and bulwark of
our country, are at liberty to cultivate
their fertile fields to see their hard earned
produce a burthen on their hands, to test
executive experiments! In such an admi-
nistration we can have no confidence, —
Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this
meeting, it is the sacred duty, of men of
all parties to rally around the principles
secured by the revolution, and to express
their dissent to measures ruinous to their
country, more especially when they are not
permitted to judge of the necessity which
induces the executive to recommend them.

Resolved, That a just confidence in honest
men is proper, but in the present case that
confidence ought not to be extended to our
rulers. On affairs of great national con-
cern, when the peace, the happiness and
the prosperity of the country is sacrificed
the people ought to know why. Man is
fallible, and Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and
Germany, prove him corrupt.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the
patriotic exertions of their representative
Barent Gardinier, in the congress of the U

States in exposing the ruinous measures
pursued by the prevailing party. For his
bold, just, and impressive view of our fo-
reign and domestic relations, and we re-
joice that he is still left to us to unmask
the hypocrites who boldly hazard the wel-
fare of the people.

Celibacy.—Innumerable arguments might
be drawn both from nature and reason to shew
the Wickedness and folly of those men who
pass their lives in Celibacy.

"You Bachelors," said Augustus, the Ro-
man Emperor, "I know not by what name to
call you; not by that of Citizens, since the
city might perish for you; for you seem de-
termined to extirpate the human race; for
you are guilty of murder in not suffering those
to be born, who should proceed from you;
you are guilty of sacrilege, in destroying hu-
man nature; and by leading a single life, you
overturn, as far as in your power, the tem-
ples of the Gods, dissolve the government,
by disobeying its laws, betray your country,
and demolish the city, by depriving it of in-
habitants."

It was smartly said by a young man, to a
great general and Bachelior, who bid him re-
sign his seat. The youth refused, "Be-
cause," says he, "you have brought no son
into the world, who might hereafter give
place to me."

Deneale's VOLUNTEERS.

YOU will parade THIS EVENING, (Sa-
turday) 16th, at half past four o'clock, on the
usual muster ground, in common dress, with
arms complete.

By order,
Wm. F. Gray, 1st Sergeant.
April 16.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested
to make out a list of their taxable property of
the following description, in order that they
may be prepared to hand the same to the sub-
scriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, Assessor.
April 16. dlw

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto,
shop keepers, tavern licences, stories, lamp
tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel
carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and
female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

"And if any master or mistress of a fami-
ly, or any owner of taxable property, shall
neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male
tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or
her family; or of all his or her taxable prop-
erty, within five days after demand made
thereof by any assessor, the person so offend-
ing, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.
And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully
omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any
tythable or any taxable property, or shall in
any other manner conceal the same from the
knowledge of the Assessors, the person so of-
fending shall forfeit and pay double the amount
of the tax imposed upon such tythable or tax-
able property. Every merchant, shop-keeper,
mechanic, or other person, having in his or
her service or employment any clerk, journeymen
apprentice or assistant, shall render an ac-
count of the same in his or her list of tytha-
bles, and shall be accountable for the capita-
tion tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and
under the same penalties, as if such clerk,
journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a
member of his or her family.

April 16.

The Proprietor of the
Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will
dispose of the Establishment on
moderate terms—there are now
nearly six hundred Subscribers
and the List increasing.—To a
Person of Industry and Talents
for conducting a Newspaper,
this would be a desirable Situa-
tion. Circumstances beyond his
Control render it necessary to
make Sale, it will therefore be
sold a great Bargain if applica-
tion be made soon.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at
60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloth
and Kerseymeres.

Irish Linens.
A few elegant Muslin Robes,
Calicoes and Gingham.
Seine and Sail Twine.
Fine and coarse Hats.
Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled,
&c. &c.
April 6. dlwco2w

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine of the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laconic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grains,

Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass, Burnet, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifolium, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Caraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. dtw&law1stMy

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereon are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eobw

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ranney's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels Molasses, in hogsheads Cod-Fish, in boxes Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels Cheese Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Washington Bridge Company*, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stetles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give many votes in my name for the officers of the *Washington Bridge Company*, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this

of Witness,

April 12.

ectM.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON, and MARY his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to Sale for ready money, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, on the premises;

A Frame Store and Warehouse, Built by the said PHILIP WANTON, on a space of ground belonging to the heirs of John Saunders, deceased. The ground is subject to an annual rent payable to Samuel Coats, which rent is now several years in arrears, which will be made known on the day of sale.

James Keith,

John C. Herbert.

April 9.

lavis.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Ex'r.

March 25.

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State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

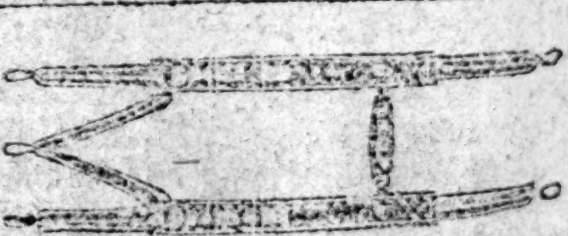
HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	\$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize. Tickets and Shares at the rate of Eight Dollars, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders.

For ease, elegance, strength, &c. for exercise is any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25.

d6m

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by Cotton and Stewart.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VII

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